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THE HERBARIA OF NEW ENGLAND.

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WITH the increasing interest in our local flora and its investigation so much stimulated of late by activities of the New England Botanical Club, frequent questions have arisen concerning the exact position, extent, and accessibility of the historic herbaria in this region. Many of these, as the repositories of specific and varietal types, and as the basis of published papers, have, of course, a considerable importance in the scientific investigation of our flora. It is, however, surprisingly difficult to locate the herbaria of some of those collectors whose names and work are familiar to every serious student of New England botany. This is especially true of the amateur collections, for these, at the death of the owner, often change hands several times, remaining intact or being variously divided, before they are finally incorporated in the larger herbaria of some public museum or educational institution. At the suggestion of several New England systematists the writer began more than a year ago to collect for publication in RHODORA data regarding New England herbaria. The work involved a rather extensive correspondence and as it progressed materially increased in interest. Every effort has been made to render the following accounts accurate in details and to this end information has been derived so far as possible from official sources, that is, from the owners or those in charge of the different herbaria. To these persons the author is much indebted for their uniform kindness in replying to inquiries. Absolute completeness however, can hardly be attained in any such presentation and it need scarcely be said that supplementary information will be gladly received.

Many of the herbaria here mentioned are private collections, not open to consultation except through the courtesy of their owners,— a quality of which, happily, there is likely to be no lack where earnest scientific work is concerned.

For ready reference the herbaria are here arranged alphabetically.

Alstead School of Natural History, ALSTEAD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.— Two years ago the Alstead School started a collection of the plants growing within a radius of fifteen miles from Alstead Centre. This tract includes portions of Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, New Hampshire, as well as Windham and Windsor Counties, Vermont. The specimens which are mostly mounted and organized represent chiefly the phaenogams, pteridophytes, and fleshy fungi. The herbarium is accessible only during the session of the School, which occurs in midsummer. The plants are in charge of Messrs. M. L. Fernald and Hollis Webster of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Most of the flowering plants and ferns are exactly duplicated in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, and many of the fungi in the collection of the Boston Mycological Club.

Ames, Oakes, NORTH EASTON, MASSACHUSETTS.— The most important part of Mr. Ames's herbarium consists of the collection of orchids of the world which he commenced in 1899, and which now numbers about 1300 sheets. He also has a collection of the garden hybrids of orchids in which the genus *Cypripedium* alone includes about 400 sheets containing many very valuable specimens. In 1893 Mr. Ames began a collection of the plants of North Easton, Massachusetts, which has increased to 600 specimens, collected chiefly by himself.

Amherst College, AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS.— The Amherst College herbarium contains about 12000 sheets of which some 2000 sheets represent European species and the remaining 10000 American; the latter exhibiting chiefly the flowering plants from that part of the United States east of the Mississippi River. Dr. Edward Hitchcock's collection containing plants of local interest, many of which are no longer found growing in the vicinity, is a part of this herbarium. This collection is in charge of Professor J. M. Tyler.

Andrews, Luman, SOUTHLINGTON, CONNECTICUT.— About fifteen years ago Mr. Andrews commenced his collection of plants and

since that time he has accumulated about 2400 sheets of specimens of flowering plants and higher cryptogams, of which a small part are European and the rest from the United States. Mr. Andrews has collected extensively in Southington and its vicinity, and from an area of 36 square miles has 1050 species. His list of plants growing upon the summit of Meriden Mountain is based on specimens in his herbarium.

Arnold Arboretum, see Harvard University.

Bailey, William Whitman, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.— Professor Bailey's private collection numbers about 3000 sheets of which nearly half are unmounted. It is arranged by orders according to Bentham & Hooker's *Genera Plantarum* but the genera under each order are alphabetical. It contains valuable specimens from Stephen Thayer Olney, George Thurber, George Hunt, etc., and is especially strong in *Umbelliferae*, *Compositae*, *Labiatae*, *Carex* and *Filices*.

Barratt, Joseph, see Wesleyan University.

Bates College, LEWISTON, MAINE.— The nucleus of this herbarium was gathered many years ago by the late Dr. Aaron Young, who was an enthusiastic botanist connected with one of the early geological surveys of Maine. After the death of President Chadbourne of Williams College his herbarium was purchased and presented to Bates College by a patron of the institution. The Chadbourne herbarium contains not only his own collections but Asa Gray's North American *Gramineae* and *Cyperaceae*, Charles Wright's Cuban plants, Chester Dewey's *Carices*, Hall & Harbour's plants of the Rocky Mountains, together with many of C. C. Parry's plants and of Ravenel's Carolina *Fungi*. O. R. Willis's New Jersey plants are also at Bates College. Mr. Fred. E. Pomeroy now has charge of this herbarium.

Bennett, James Lawrence, see Brown University.

Bishop, James Nathaniel, PLAINVILLE, CONNECTICUT.— About 1870 Mr. Bishop began his collection of plants and has added to it year by year until he now has between 5000 and 6000 specimens. Besides those of his own preparation he has specimens collected by Dr. J. W. Robbins, Dr. H. C. Bennett, and A. H. Curtiss of Florida; *Potamogetons* from Dr. Morong and *Cyperaceae* and *Gramineae* from Elihu Hall. The New England ferns are well represented. The specialty of his herbarium is the representation of the plants of

Connecticut which forms in great part the basis of his catalogues of the state flora.

Bissell, Charles Humphrey, SOUTHTON, CONNECTICUT.—Mr. Bissell's herbarium, collected during the last ten years, consists of about 6000 specimens of phaenogams and ferns, the larger part being from New England. The flora of Connecticut is very fully represented and an effort has been made to show the distribution of the plants in the state. It is especially strong in the *Labiatae* and *Cyperaceae*.

Blake, Joseph, see University of Maine.

Bolles, William P., see Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

Boott, William, see Harvard University, Gray Herbarium.

Boston Mycological Club, MR. HOLLIS WEBSTER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—This Club was organized in 1895 and soon began a collection, but for two years little was accomplished. During the last three years, however, large additions have been made by active members of the Club and these increase more rapidly than, with the present resources, they can be organized. The botanical range of the herbarium is at present nearly confined to the *Hymenomycetes*, *Gastromycetes*, and *Discomycetes*. It is the intention of the Club to make its collection represent the fungus-flora of all New England so far as the groups above mentioned are concerned. At present, however, the collections are chiefly from eastern Massachusetts. The herbarium is now located in the rooms of the Cambridge Botanical Supply Company, 1286 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston Society of Natural History, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—The herbarium of this Society is in charge of Miss M. E. Carter, Curator. In the general collection of plants are about 40000 specimens of both phaenogams and cryptogams from all parts of the world. The herbarium of Benjamin D. Greene formed the nucleus; among other collections here are Texano-Mexican plants of Charles Wright (collections of 1849, 1852) and of Ferdinand Lindheimer; A. Fendler's plants of New Mexico and Venezuela; Charles W. Short's plants of Kentucky; H. N. Bolander's Californian plants; an admirable suite of the plants secured on the Sir John Franklin Arctic Expedition; also miscellaneous plants from H. P. Sartwell, John Carey, A. W. Chapman and Chester Dewey. The New England herbarium contains about 7000 sheets of both

phaenogams and cryptogams, including the fullest set of William Oakes' plants which were distributed after his death. The Lowell herbarium, given to the Society by John Amory Lowell, numbers about 18000 sheets, among which are the following collections: Mary Wight's Algae and the invaluable Thomas Taylor and C. J. Sprague collections of lichens, as well as some of W. S. Sullivant's mosses. The Lowell herbarium is preserved intact and is still arranged according to the system of Endlicher's *Genera Plantarum*.

Bowdoin College, BRUNSWICK, MAINE.—The herbarium of Bowdoin College, now in charge of Professor L. A. Lee, is inaccessible for reference, being mostly unmounted and without special arrangement. It contains many specimens of plants collected by Rev. Joseph Blake, but the most important portion of the herbarium is probably the plants collected on the early surveys of Maine.

Brace, John Pierce, see Williams College.

NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF CRATAEGUS MADE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC NEAR MONTREAL.

C. S. SARGENT.

THE following notes are based on collections made by Mr. J. G. Jack, principally in 1899 and 1900, in the neighborhood of the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence River. The region which has been particularly examined by Mr. Jack is on both banks of the Rapids, and south of the River extends from a point just below them up the River for a distance of fifteen miles and back from the River for about ten miles. The country is here broken into rough rocky limestone ridges, which have been principally cleared of their original forests and are now largely covered with thickets of Thorns, Wild Apples, Plums and Wild Cherries. In addition to the following species, which can be distinguished in Mr. Jack's collections, are probably a number of others in the group of the *Tenuifoliae*. These, however, cannot be satisfactorily characterized until the plants can be more fully studied in the field than has been possible up to this time.

CRUS-GALLI.

CRATAEGUS CRUS-GALLI, Linnaeus, Chateaugay, *J. G. Jack*, August, 1892, May and August, 1899.